

C U L T U R A L L A N D S C A P E R E P O R T

Harry S Truman National Historic Site Independence, Missouri

APPENDIX

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FIGURE 1

Circa 1900

Gates house (west facade)

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 82-59-104
(From an album found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: no shrubbery adjacent to foundation;
decorative post and rope fence; and large tree to south of front
walkway.



FIGURE 2

Circa 1905

Frank Wallace (left) and unidentified man in the Gates/Wallace's southwest yard (looking southwest).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 82-59-93
(From an album found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: no shrubbery adjacent to the alley; small decorative metal fence paralleling the alley; and moderate-sized tree in the yard's southwest corner. (Methodist Church is in background).

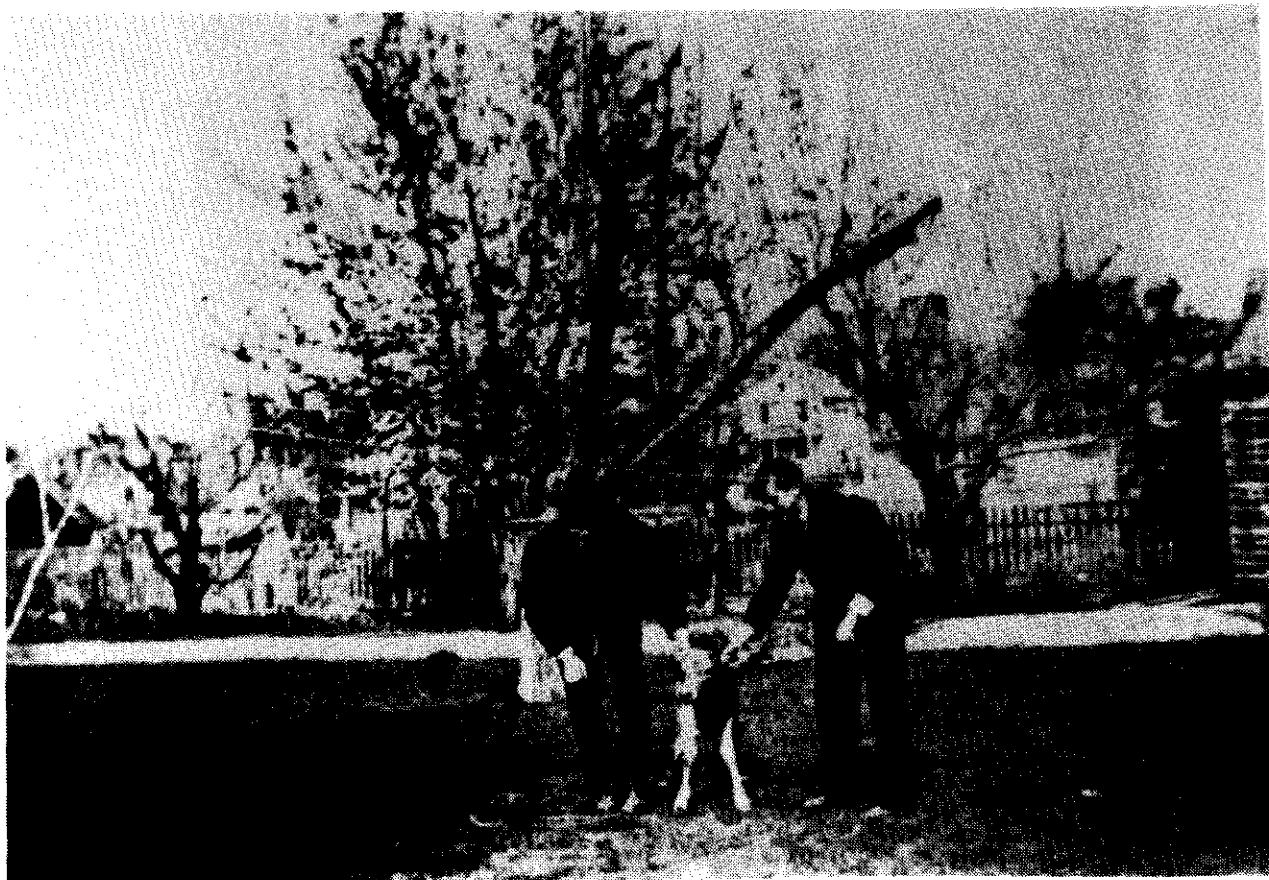


FIGURE 3

Circa 1905

Frank Wallace (left) and unidentified man with a calf in the Gates/Wallace back, east yard (looking east).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 82-59-121
(From an album found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: at least four small trees surrounding the gravel driveway; picket fence separating Gates garden from lawn; and tall lattice fence (extreme right) near barn.

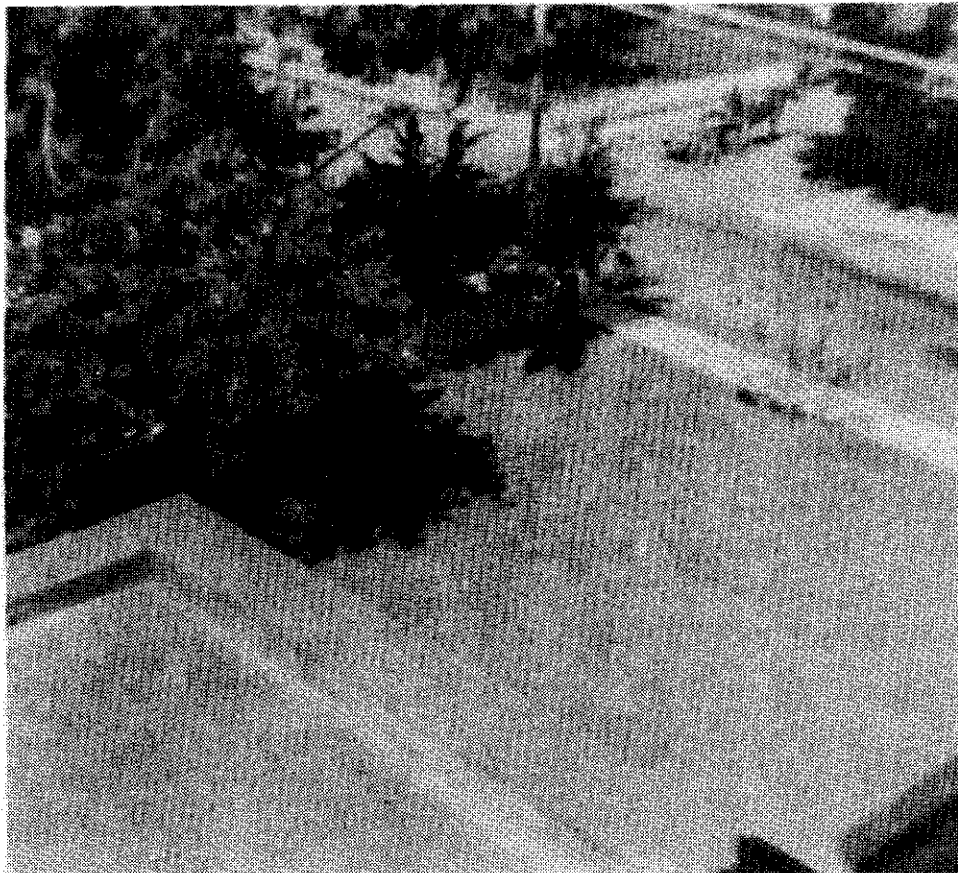


FIGURE 4

Circa 1915

View of the northwest lawn from an upstairs window of the Gates/Wallace house (looking northwest).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 82-243-5
(From photographs found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: open lawn expanse; trees aligned in front yard along North Delaware Street; newly planted tree along West Van Horn Road and narrow sidewalk; and utility lines along the north lawn. (In foreground is rooftop of porch)

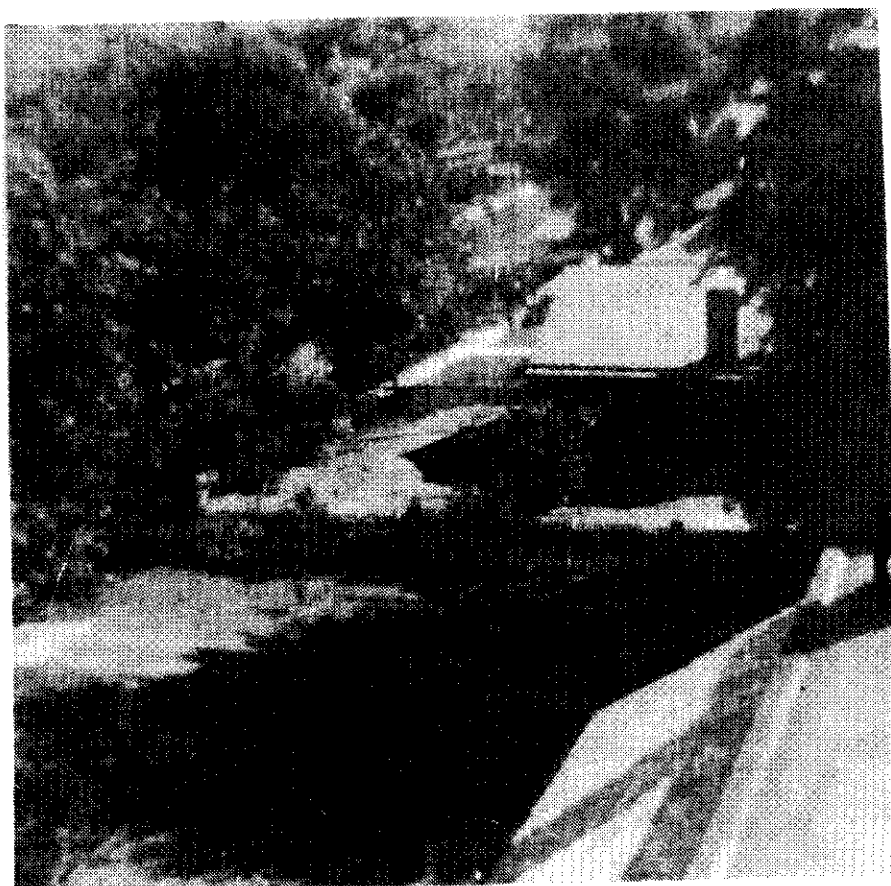


FIGURE 5

Circa 1915

View of the northeast lawn from an upstairs window of the Gates/Wallace house (looking northeast).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 82-243-4
(From photographs found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: open expanse of northeast lawn; concrete slab at entrance to gravel driveway; Gates garden picket fence; Frank G. Wallace house in background; and large bush occupying lot where George P. Wallace house was built the following year.



FIGURE 6

Circa 1920s

Gates/Wallace house and front, west lawn (looking east).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 82-474
(From photographs found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: dense spirea shrubbery encompassing the front facade; sidewalks; and trees.



FIGURE 7

Circa July 1935

Margaret Truman and four friends in front of the south side rear porch.

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 82-182-2
(From photographs found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: grapevines growing up onto the porch; weeds in the small planting bed between the sidewalk and latticework; tall bush to the right; and poor condition of the lawn.



FIGURE 8

August 11, 1935

Margaret Truman at east end of pergola (looking northwest).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 82-181
(From photographs found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: climbing rose vines on the pergola;
elm tree; sundial in northeast yard; and low shrubbery in area.

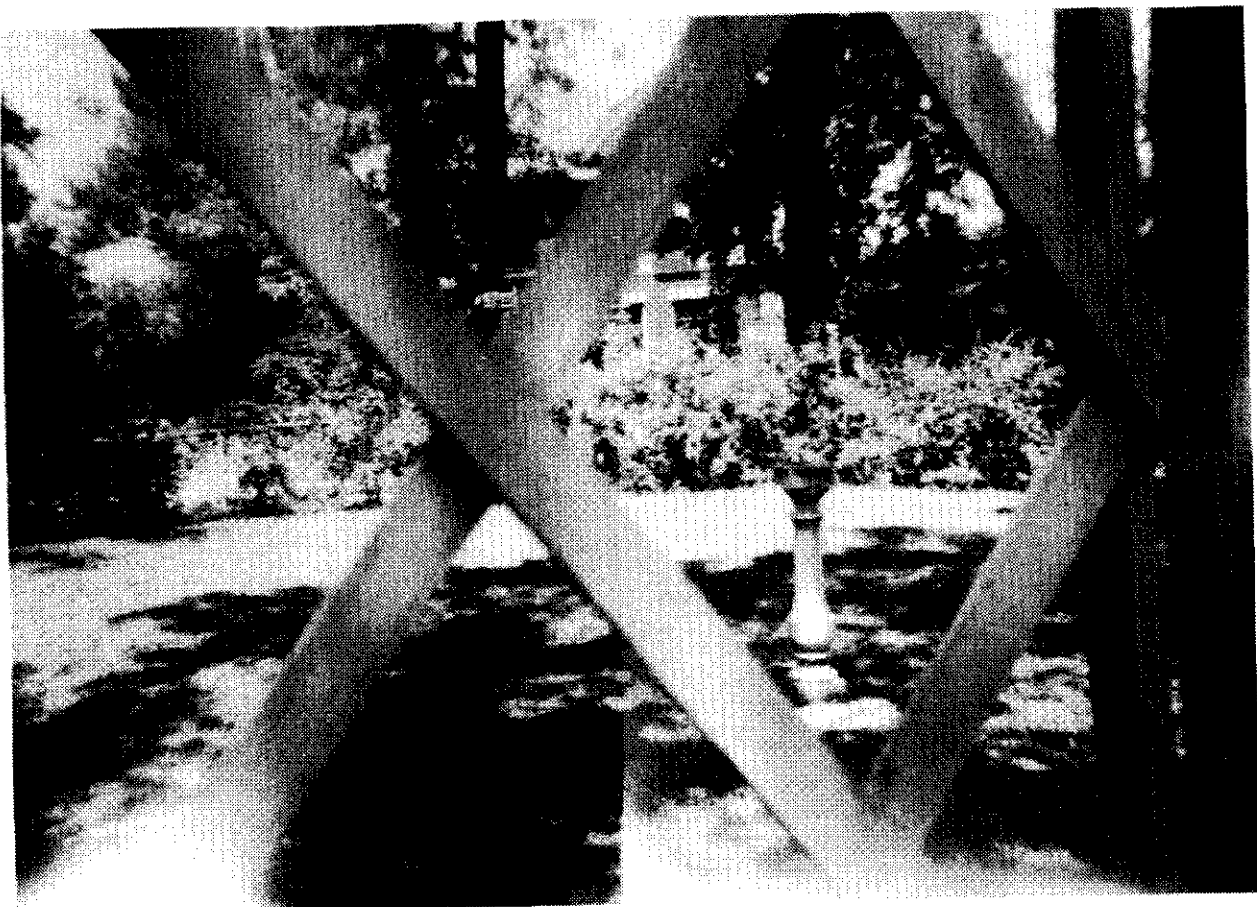


FIGURE 9

Circa 1939

The northeast Wallace/Truman yard as seen from inside the pergola (looking north).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 83-4-7
(From photographs found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: sundial and paving stone; expanse of open lawn; decorative wooden fence and line of shrubbery paralleling West Van Horn Road.

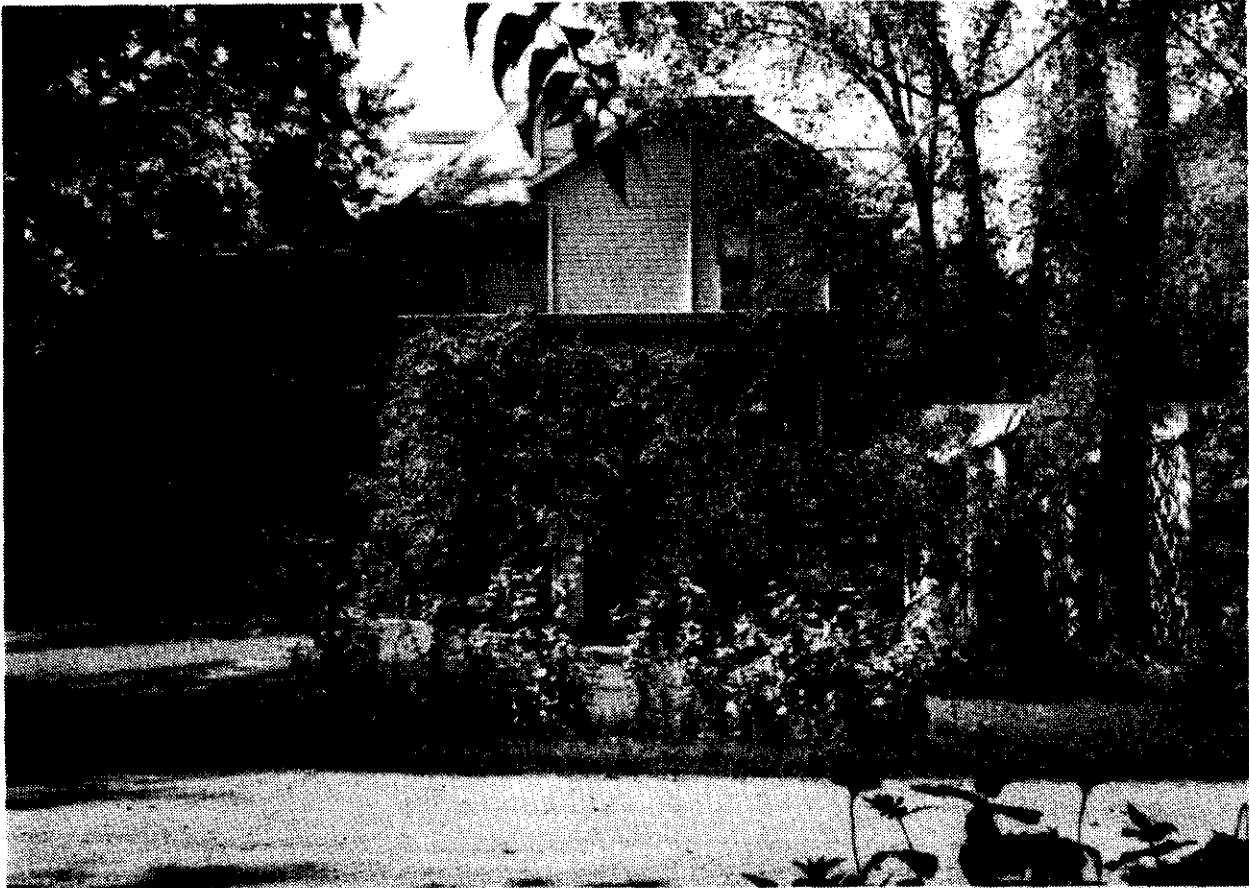


FIGURE 10

Circa early 1940s

Wallace/Truman home and back, east yard (looking west).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 83-88-4
(From photographs found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: large elm trees on west and east ends of pergola; flowers in immediate foreground, east of gravel driveway; small rose garden; paving stone walkway; large bushes obscuring the back porch; and the large cluster of spirea and tree in "L" of house.

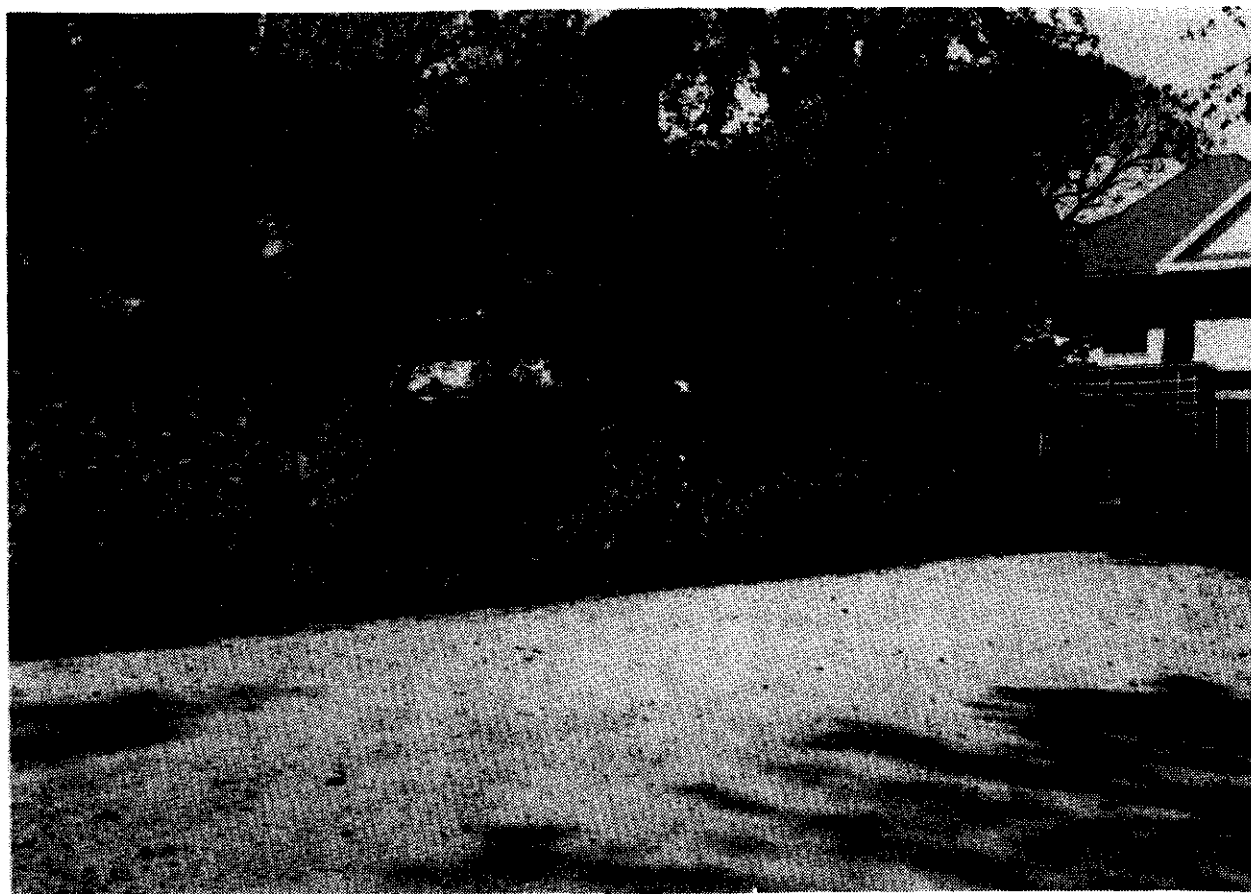


FIGURE 11

Circa early 1940s

Wallace/Truman home's driveway area and northeast yard (looking northwest).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 83-88-5
(From photographs found in the Truman home).

Important landscape features: wide gravel driveway; flower gardens paralleling west side of driveway; and trees along West Van Horn Road.



FIGURE 12

Circa spring 1945

Wallace/Truman home and front, west yard.

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 66-2962
(United Press International photograph)

Important landscape features: wild spirea encompassing west facade; shaggy growth of lawn; trees; sparse shrubbery near barn; and small doghouse at extreme right.



FIGURE 13

June 30, 1945

President Truman, reporters, and Secret Service agents in the back, east yard of the Wallace/Truman home (looking southeast).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives (no number)
(reproduced prints from donated slides of the Orland Murphy collection).

Important landscape features: no plantings inside the pergola; small birdbath; and tree and shrubbery near the barn.



FIGURE 14

June 30, 1945

Margaret Truman and President Harry S Truman in the northeast yard (looking south).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives (no number)
(reproduced prints from donated slides of the Orland Murphy collection).

Important landscape features: circle of bushes cutting off access to back porch, large bush along north wall of kitchen; and sparse ground cover.

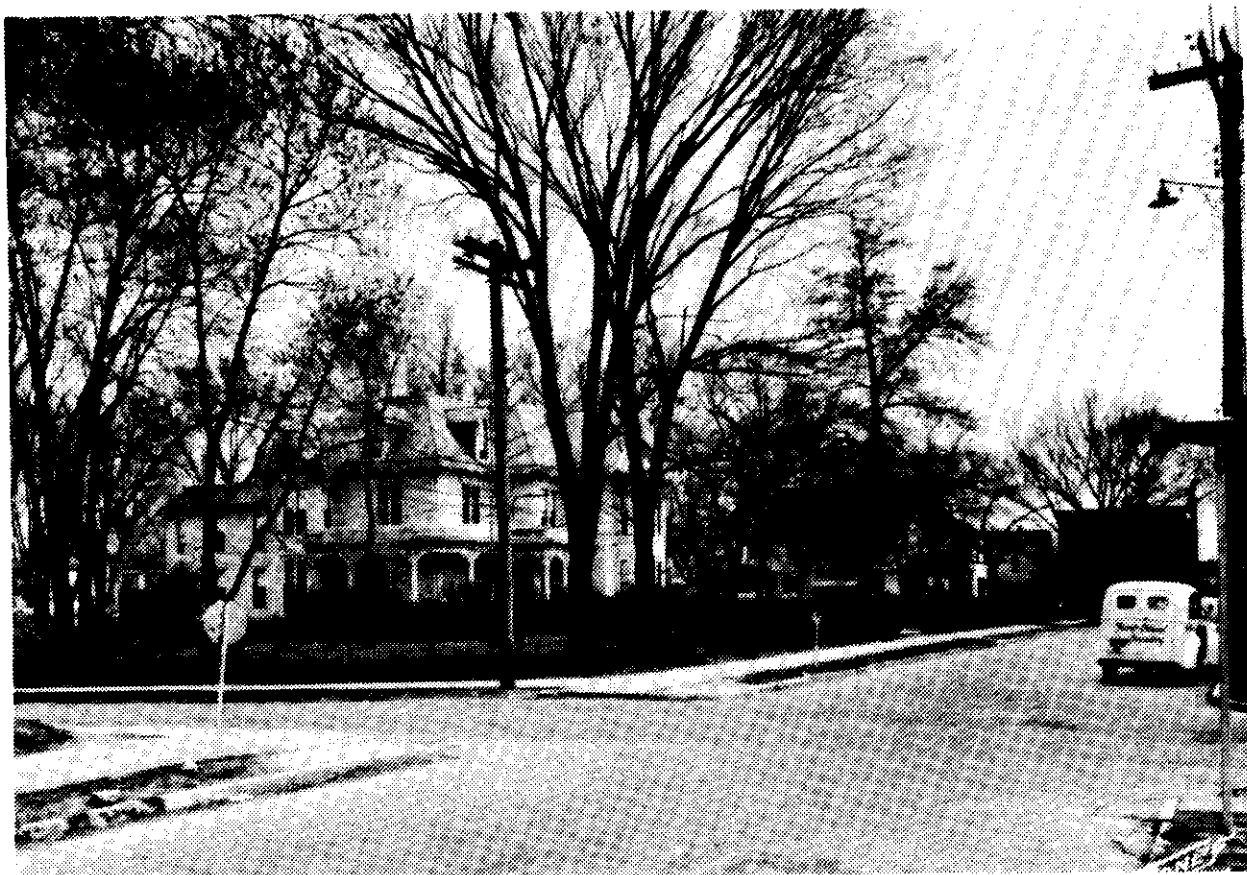


FIGURE 15

May 2, 1950

Wallace/Truman home at the corner of North Delaware Street and West Van Horn Road (looking southeast).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 67-388
(from photographs by Albert Schoenberg)

Important landscape features: steel picket fence; flagpole; wild spirea encompassing west facade; utility lines; placement of trees; large bush by back porch stairway; "no parking" signs; and shrubbery along alley fence.



FIGURE 16

Circa 1951

Southeast lawn of Wallace/Truman home (looking northeast).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 67-4616
(from photographs by Paul Renshaw)

Important landscape features: extension of back porch; open expanse of southeast lawn; placement of umbrella table and chairs; grapevine (cut back because of construction); and wild spirea growth surrounding the tree in the "L" of the house.



FIGURE 17

February 1, 1953

Former President Truman emerging from the Truman Road gate for a morning walk (Looking southwest).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 65-839
(St. Louis Post-Dispatch photograph)

Important landscape features: vegetation in pergola area and tall bushes along the Truman Road fence.



FIGURE 18

May 1954

Mary Shaw standing in front of the barn and abandoned Secret Service Security Booth in the southeast yard of the Truman home (looking southeast).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 87-1
(polaroid snapshot from the Papers of Margaret Truman Daniel)

Important landscape features: abandoned Secret Service Security Booth; tree growing between the small booth and the barn; and the general lack of vegetation in the area.



FIGURE 19

April 21, 1956

Truman/Wallace family making preparations for the Truman/Daniel wedding reception on the southeast lawn (looking south).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 67-4723
(Paul Renshaw photograph)

Important landscape features: uneven edge of gravel driveway; line of peonies; rose garden; tall bush and tree by the barn; and placement of lawn furniture.



FIGURE 20

April 10, 1965

North lawn of Truman home (looking southeast)

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 66-1619
(from Pat Curry; Frederick Weddle photograph)

Important landscape features: Shape and condition of spirea shrubbery; height of shrubbery near back porch; placement of trees; and flagpole.



FIGURE 21

December 1, 1970

Truman home and west yard (looking east).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 71-857
(Truman Library photograph)

Important landscape features: gas lamp; condition and shape of spirea; and trees.



FIGURE 22

December 1, 1970

Truman home and south yard (looking northwest).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 71-859
(Truman Library photograph)

Important landscape features: height of vegetation on the south facade; tree and spirea clump near "L" of house; grapevine; and open lawn space.



FIGURE 23

December 1, 1970

Truman home and east yard (looking northwest).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 71-860
(Truman Library photograph)

Important landscape features: paved driveway; bushes on the west side of driveway; spirea and tree in "L" of house; missing pergola marked by two trees and tall bushes; winterized rose garden; sundial and birdbath; and tall shrubbery along the Truman Road fence.

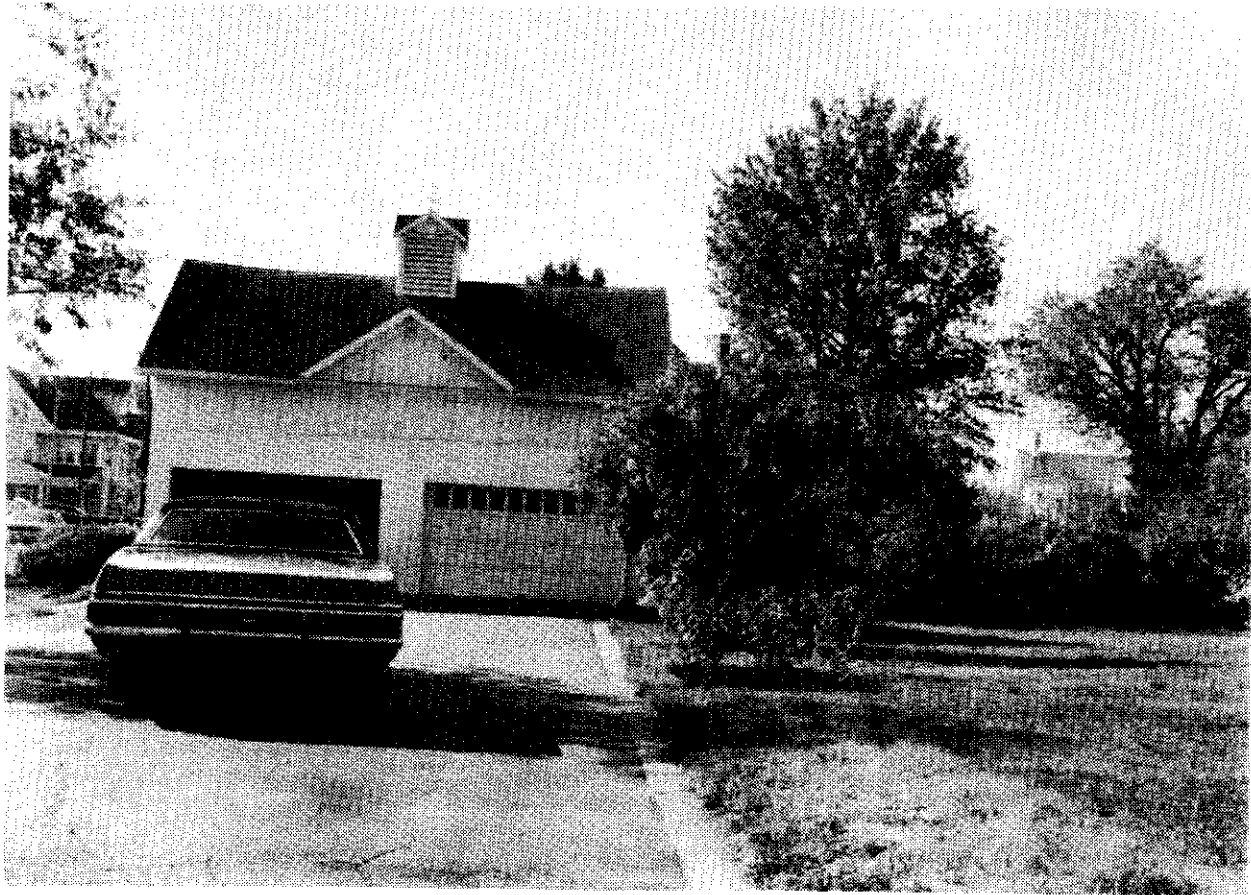


FIGURE 24

September 27, 1971

Barn and southeast yard of Truman home (looking south).

Harry S. Truman Library Photographic Archives No. 72-3195
(Truman Library photograph)

Important landscape features: driveway with concrete edging; rose garden; large shrubbery to the northeast side of the barn; and overgrown shrubbery along the south alley fence.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The following photographs of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site landscape were taken in March 1983 by National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photographer Jack E. Boucher.

The photographs reveal the various quadrants of the Truman grounds and appear in the following sequence:

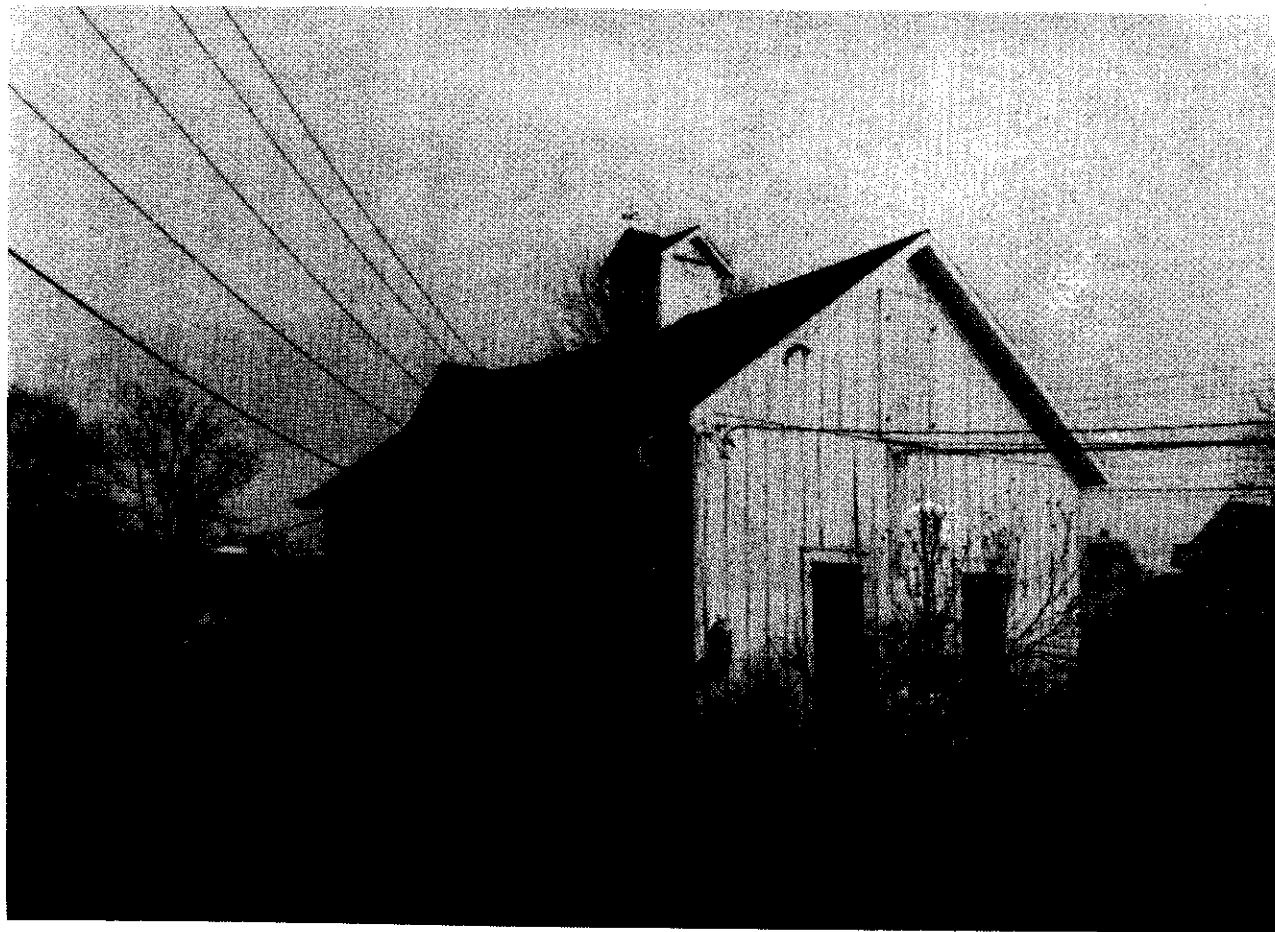
Figure 25	HABS No. MO-1175-1	page 162
Figure 26	HABS No. MO-1175-2	page 162
Figure 27	HABS No. MO-1175-4	page 163
Figure 28	HABS No. MO-1175-8	page 163
Figure 29	HABS No. MO-1175-9	page 164
Figure 30	HABS No. MO-1175-16	page 164
Figure 31	HABS No. MO-1175-18	page 165
Figure 32	HABS No. MO-1175-19	page 165
Figure 33	HABS No. MO-1175-21	page 166











APPENDIX B

SCHEDULE OF LANDSCAPE ACTIVITIES

The following is a seasonal guide for landscape maintenance activities at Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Litter removal, checking drains for performance, and watching for vandalism are year-round activities. Recommendations for pesticide use do not exempt the park staff from obtaining approval as required by National Park Service policy.

WINTER

December:

In early winter, clean up all equipment/tools for winter storage. Go over the past year's records and start compiling notes for ordering any needed material and analyze any adjustments required for the landscape maintenance operation. Check yard after storms for any damage and effect repairs and clean up. Be prepared for snow removal requirements and removing ice off walks. Finish pruning on the maples, the bleeder trees. Start pruning on other trees.

January and February:

When weather is suitable, remove dead or broken branches from plants, beds, and lawns. Prune damaged or broken limbs from trees and shrubs. Order fertilizer and lime based on soil test reports. Order any insecticides or pesticides needed based on last year's observations after coordinating with Regional IPM person. Also, order other landscaping materials. Check and inventory tools to make sure they are adequate for the season. Begin any shrub rejuvenation pruning.

SPRING

March:

Finish pruning activity on trees and rejuvenation pruning on shrubs. Observe winter damage on shrubs and repair. Rake lawns, remove broken limbs and branches from shrubs and trees as well as on the ground or within shrub beds. Lime lilacs

if soil test indicates the need. Clean out all drains on the site. These should be checked throughout the season after all big storms. If snow mold appears on lawn, brush affected areas with a broom or wire rake. Test soil if not accomplished the previous year. Aerate lawn in late March. If needed, this is the time for crabgrass control.

April:

Cultivate shrub beds and redefine edge. Add compost and topsoil and incorporate into beds. Plant trees and shrubs that are needed. Aerate lawn the first part of April if it was not done in March. Set mowers at 2 1/2-inch mowing height and mow lawn when grass exceeds 2 1/2 inches. Fertilize (and lime if necessary) lawn after mowing according to soil test recommendations. Do not mow for several days after fertilizing to avoid picking up newly broadcasted fertilizer. Trim turf edges along pavement and turf at the base of the fence. Watch out for perennials surfacing in turf areas that they are not sheared off by mowers. Prune any flowering shrubs that have already flowered. Prune off any dead or damaged evergreen branches. Watch out for disease problems through the growing season. Fertilize roses and shrubs by using a complete fertilizer (5-10-10).

May:

Prune spring flowering shrubs that have bloomed during the month. Finish weeding and cleaning up all planting beds. Continue trimming in areas where mowers will not reach (under fences, around shrub and tree bases, etc.). Assist grapevine on its supports. If mildew has been a problem on lilacs, spray with sulphur. Have watering system ready in case of dry weather.

SUMMER

June:

Start lawn and planting bed watering if there is less than 1 inch of rainfall per week. Continue training grapevines on supports and prune away any unneeded portions. Prune flowering shrubs that bloomed last month. Raise mower height to 3 inches and continue to trim in areas the mower cannot reach. Prune and thin out wild shrub roses. If needed, this is a good time to control broadleaf weeds.

July and August:

Continue to water lawn and shrub areas watching for insect and disease problems throughout the grounds. Recently planted

vegetation should receive special watering attention. Continue weeding shrub beds, grass trimming, and general yard clean up of any loose or accumulated debris. Raise mower height to 3 1/2 inches. Remove suckers and watersprouts from bases of trees.

FALL

September:

Plant spring-flowering bulbs in late September or divide and replant old plantings where needed. Start preparation for lawn repairs on any bare, dead, or damaged grass areas in late September. This is a good time to plant any shrubs or trees. Make sure new plantings and lawn reseeds receive adequate water and do not dry out. Fertilize lawn after mowing according to soil test report. Lower mower height to 3 inches. This is the time to work with perennials such as thinning, transplanting, adding, or dividing old plantings.

October:

Continue lawn mowing for as long as the grass grows. Finish any necessary lawn repairs. Make sure shrubs do not suffer from dryness until the first hard frost. Start raking leaves from walks, lawns, and shrub beds, as needed, on a regular basis. This is a good time to take soil test samples if needed and mail them to a soil testing laboratory. Finish spring-flowering bulb planting.

November:

Keep lawns raked so that leaves do not suffocate the grasses. Be careful not to rake out newly seeded lawn areas. Make sure to check all drains for proper functioning. Winterize or put away sprinkler system. Prepare roses for wintering over. Lower mower to 2 1/2 inches for year-end final mowing and clean up. Fertilize lawn with a "winter over" type fertilizer; low in nitrogen, high in phosphorous. Every third year, do an additional aeration in the fall, then fertilize, top dress lawn with one-half inch of topsoil. Engage or contract with tree care companies to do maintenance work on trees for the year, mostly pruning. Can prune maples during last half of month.

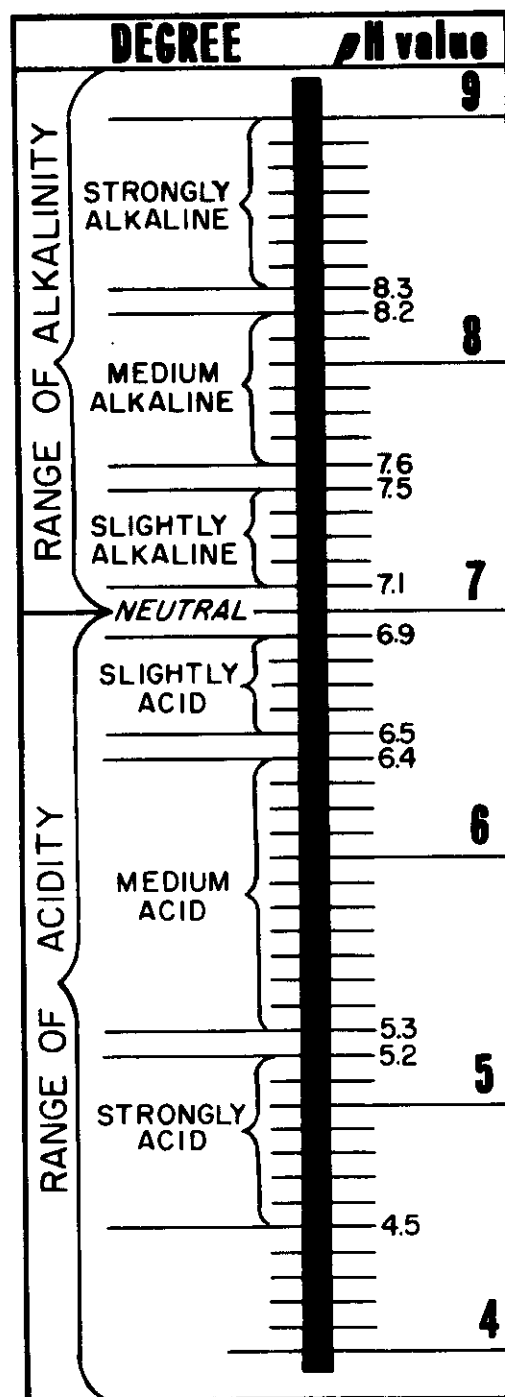
GROUNDS MAINTENANCE CALENDAR

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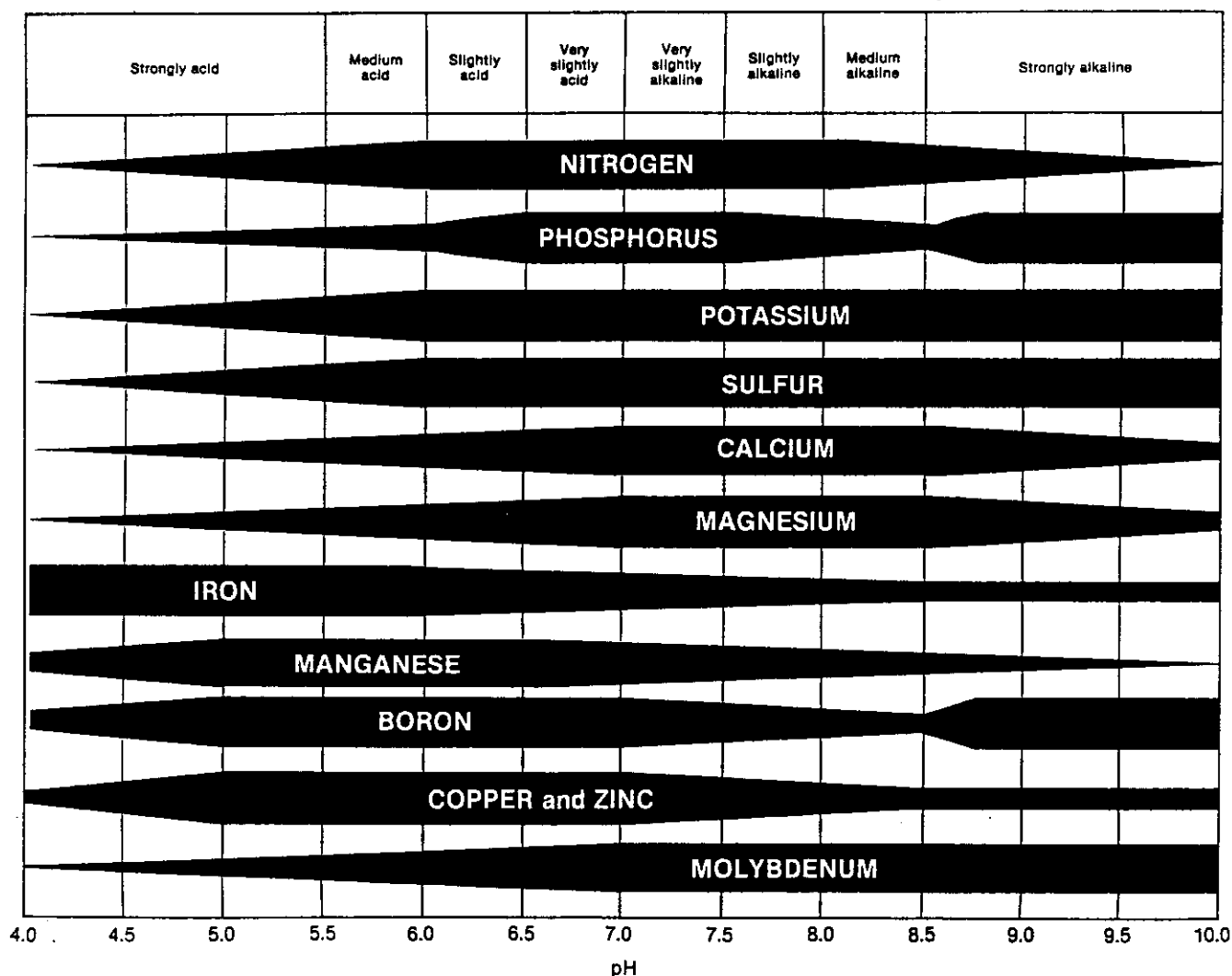
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
<u>TURF</u>												
MOWING			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
CLIPPING				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
EDGING				✓								
Fertilization												
SPRING (24-4-12)				✓								
FALL (24-4-12)									✓			
LATE FALL (6-24-12)											✓	
Irrigation					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Aeration			✓								✓	
Top Dress											✓	
Leaf Raking										✓	✓	✓
Seeding									✓	✓		
WEED CONTROL												
CRABGRASS			✓	✓								
BROAD LEAF						✓						
INSECT CONTROL												
White Grub												
PRE-EMERGENT				✓			✓					
POST-EMERGENT					✓			✓				
DISEASE CONTROL												
Turf Blight	✓	✓	✓									
Fusarium patch	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
Melting Out				✓	✓							
Dollar Spot						✓	✓	✓	✓			
Pythium							✓	✓				
Red Thread							✓	✓	✓			
PLANTING TREES				✓					✓	✓		
SHRUBS										✓		
bulbs										✓		
PRUNING TREES	✓	✓	✓									✓
MAPLES											✓	✓
EVERGREEN				✓								
SHRUBS				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Shrub Rejuvenation		✓	✓	✓								
Shrub Bed-EDGING			✓									
CULTIVATING				✓	✓		✓					

THE pH SCALE

The pH scale is employed to designate the degree of acidity or of alkalinity of the soil. Tests will indicate what type of soil you have. To decrease the acidity one point—say from pH 5.0 to pH 6.0, or from 5.5 to 6.5, apply 75 pounds of agricultural lime per 1000 square feet; or up to double that amount on heavy clay soils. To increase the acidity one point—from 7.0 to 6.0, apply 50 pounds of aluminum sulfate or 20 pounds of sulfur. Most lawn grasses thrive in a slightly acid soil—pH 6.0 to pH 6.5.



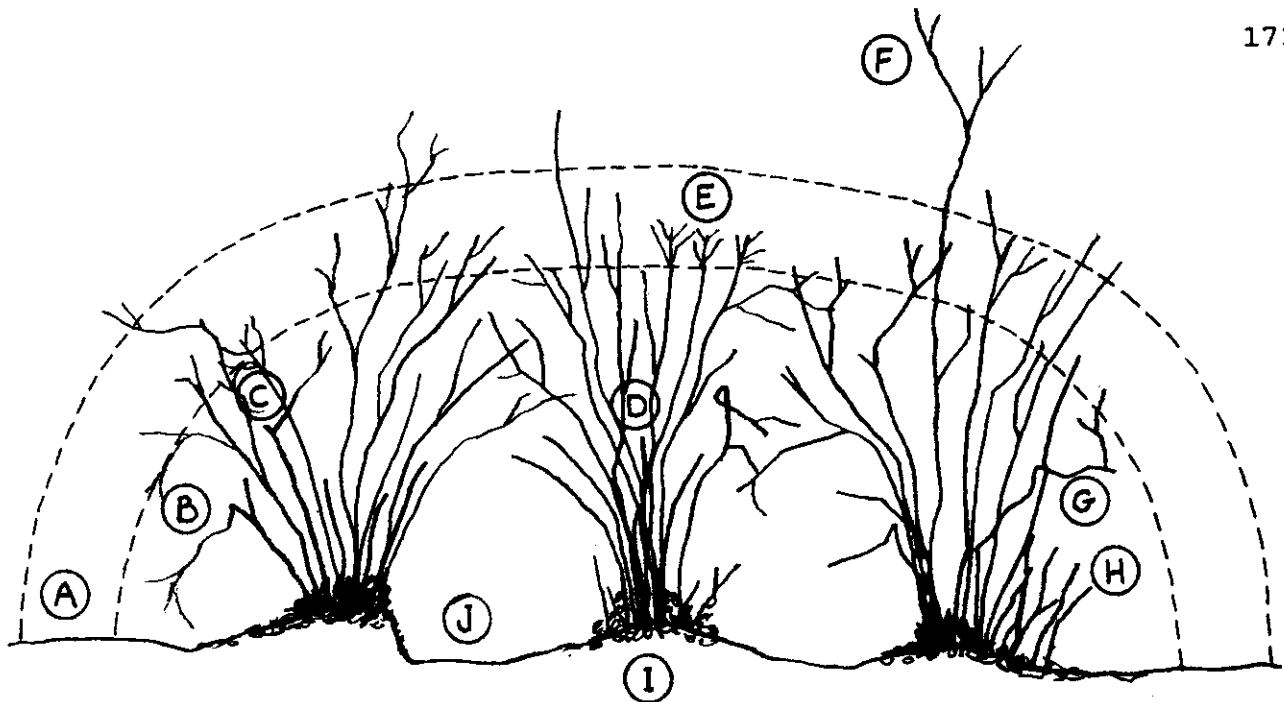
Relationship between pH and nutrient availability



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PRUNING GUIDELINES

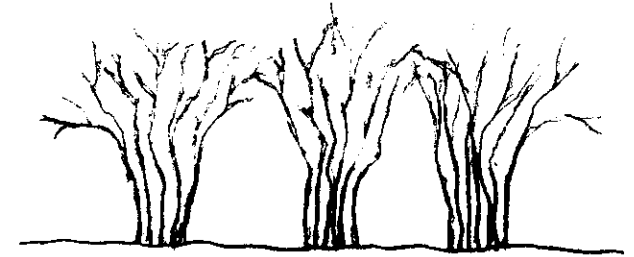
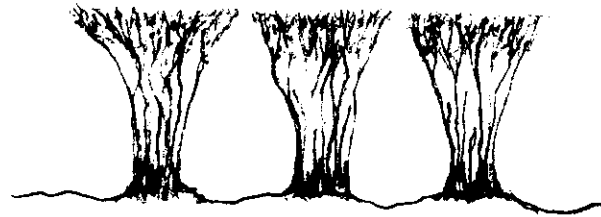
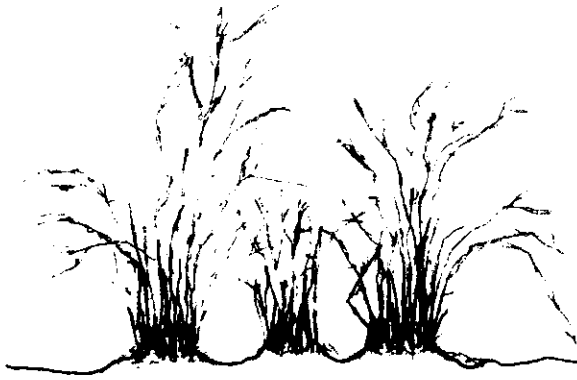
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...CONCERNS — Solutions

- ①... APPEARANCE ZONE (AZ) OF VEGETATION GROUPS:
— Allow stems to develop varied lengths within this area
- ②... BROKEN BRANCHES
— Cut minor stems back to main branch where new growth is possible
- ③... INWARD CROSSING BRANCH
— Prune so top bud faces outward
- ④... OLD DEAD CUT BRANCH
— Remove to ground
- ⑤... SHEARED BRANCHES (ALL CUTS SAME HEIGHT)
— Prune shrubs at various heights
- ⑥... BRANCH OUTSIDE APPEARANCE ZONE (AZ)
— Prune back in balance within AZ
- ⑦... DEFORMED BRANCH
— Usually cut to ground - if minor, may be able to cut back to lateral
- ⑧... NEW GROWTH (STEMS & SUCKERS) OUTSIDE SHRUB BASE
— Prune out, open up interior of base to promote new stems within base
- ⑨... BASE CLUTTER & DEBRIS BUILD-UP
— Clean out debris and old wood to allow for space and light
- ⑩... EXPOSED SHRUB ROOT BASE
— Clean out debris and backfill with top soil

— SHRUB PRUNING APPEARANCE —



NOT THIS

FROM THIS

TO THIS

UNKEPT SHRUB

SHEARED SHRUB

PRUNED SHRUB

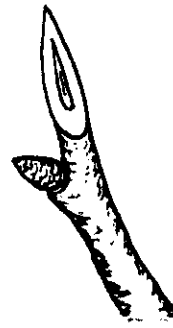
FORMALIZED
STYLIZED
FOLIAGE AT TOP

NATURAL LOOKING
BALANCED
MORE OPEN
MORE UNCLUTTERED
SHRUBS MAY TOUCH
END SHRUBS MAY WEEP



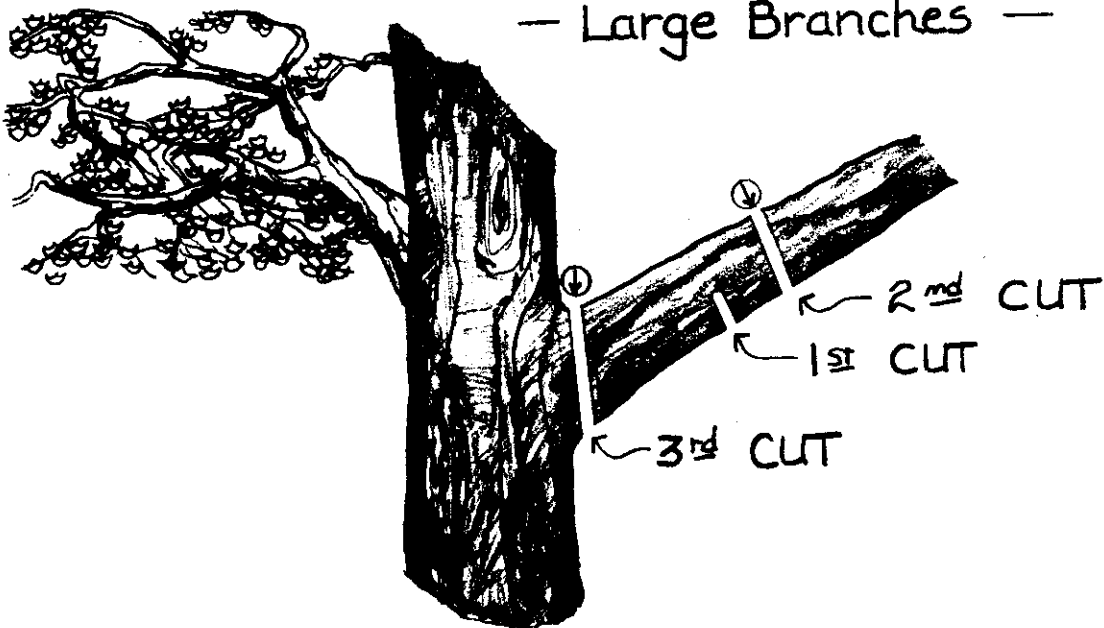
Proper Cut

— Small Branches —



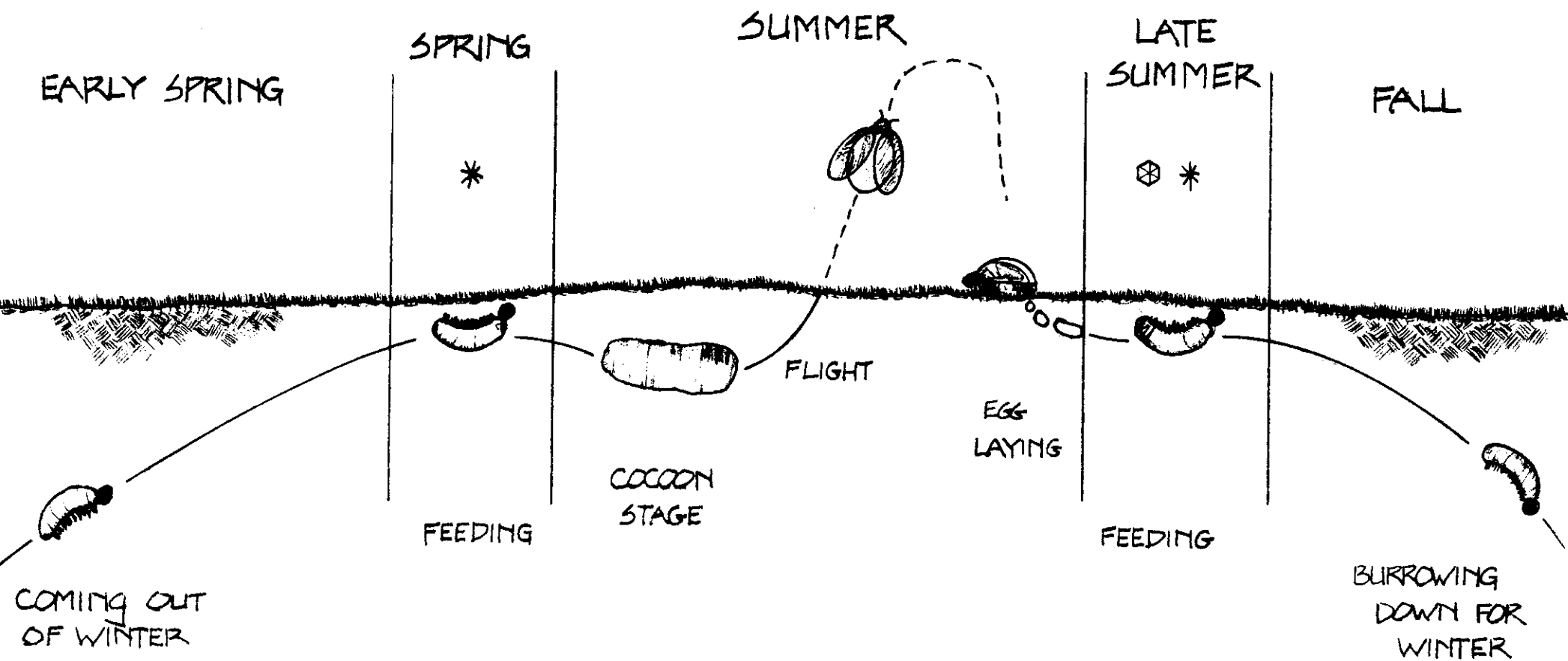
Improper
Cuts

— Large Branches —



① = CUT DIRECTION

WHITE GRUB CYCLE



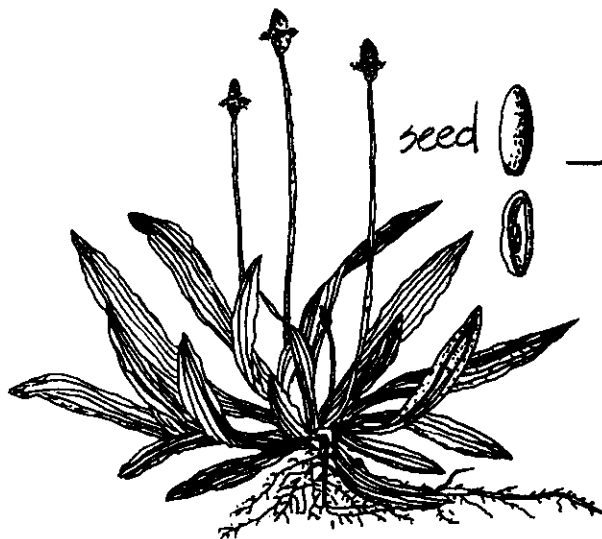
* - SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTROL
 ⊠ - BEST TIME TO CONTROL

COMMON BROADLEAF WEEDS

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Black medic

- looks like clover—dark green annual—spreading square stems—small tooth at leaflet tip—yellow flower matures into black seed pod

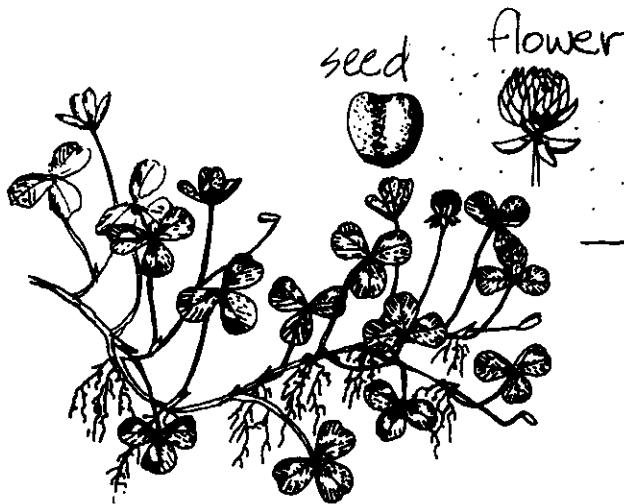
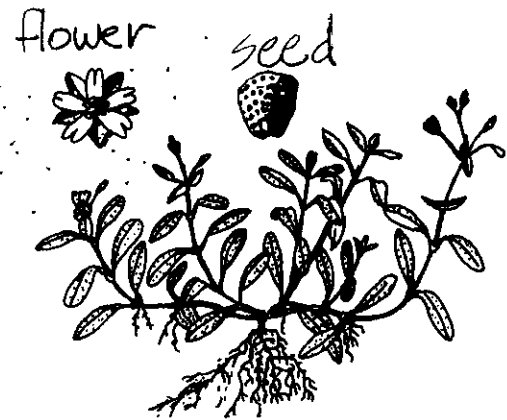


- ## Buckhorn
- long narrow leaves with prominent veins—seed heads on tall stalks—taproots with strong lateral roots—cutting or pulling results in new plant from any part of severed root.

- ## Common chickweed
- common annual in shade—creeping habit forms dense patches—leaves bright shiny green opposite each other on hairy stems, tapered to a point—flowers white with five petals.

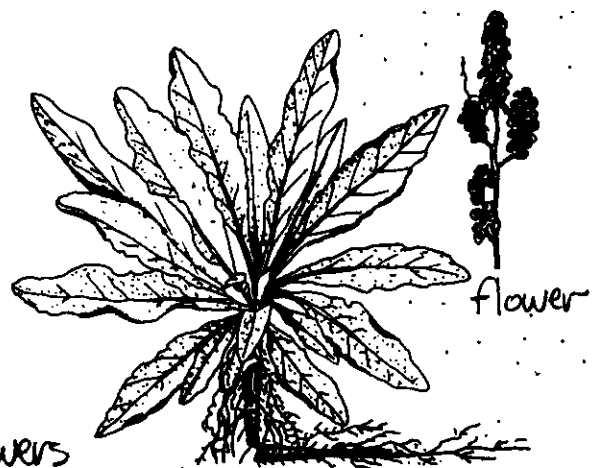


- Mouse-ear chickweed
 — prostrate growth perennial,
 likes full sun — leaves opposite,
 oblong, dark green with soft
 hairs — flowers small, white,
 five petaled.



- Clover
 — low growing perennial
 with creeping stems —
 white flowers —
 dark green leaflets.

- Curly dock
 — perennial with long, narrow
 leaves with wavy edges — leaves
 bright, shiny green in spring
 and become tinged with
 reddish-purple in the fall — flowers
 small greenish at the top of the main stem —
 large long tap root.



Dandelion

- hardy perennial with strong tap root — long narrow leaves are lobed or serrated — yellow blossom matures into white puffballs full of seeds.



- Ground ivy — creeping, spreading perennial found in shade and sun — leaves round, scalloped on edge, heavily veined, opposite on long, trailing square stems — flowers purplish-blue and trumpet shaped.

Henbit

- an upright growing annual — leaves rounded, coarsely toothed, hairy, deeply veined, and opposite on square-shaped stem — flowers trumpet-shaped, pale purple.



Knotweed

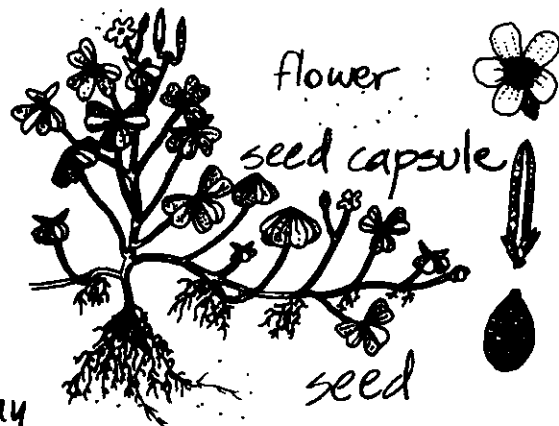
— a tough, wiry prostrate annual — leaves are blue-green, about one inch long with narrow base and rounded tip — flowers tiny, white and found at junction of leaf and stem — likes compact soil.



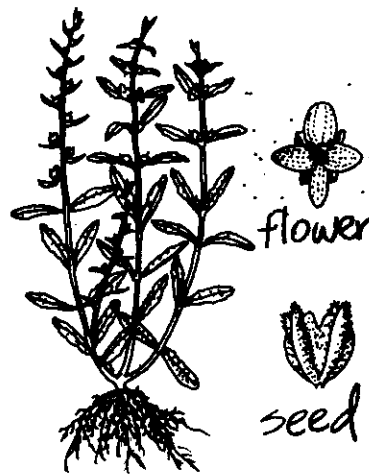
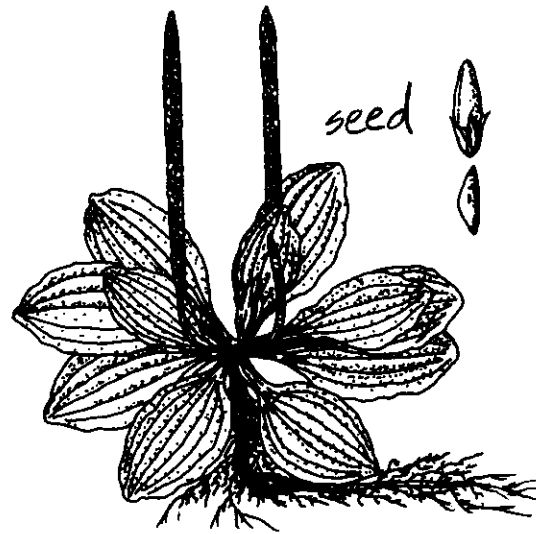
Mallow

— looks like ground ivy — leaves are round with serrated edges and found on long stems — flowers pinkish-white petals and arise from junction of leaf stem and main stem — seeds look like a miniature wheel of cheese.

Oxalis (creeping)
— spreading perennial by creeping rhizomes — leaves are three apple green heart shaped leaflets with soft fine hairs — flowers are small with five yellow petals that may be single or in groups — seeds look like miniature cucumber.



Plantain
 — a perennial with large leaves (3-6 inches) and wavy edges — plant lies flat on ground — seeds are compressed along the length of 5"-10" stalk.

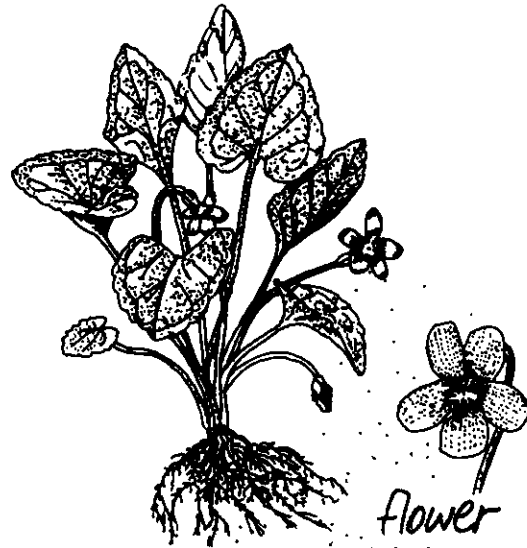


Purslane speedwell
 — an upright annual
 — leaves are toothed on edges, opposite and attached directly to stem — flowers are white, tiny with four petals and two stamens — heart shaped seed capsule at junction between leaf and stem.

Spotted spurge
 — an annual with leaves up to three-quarters of an inch long — stems expose a milk-like substance when broken — flowers tiny, pinkish-white — leaf colors varies from reddish-green to dark-green with usually a purplish-brown splotch on the upper surface.



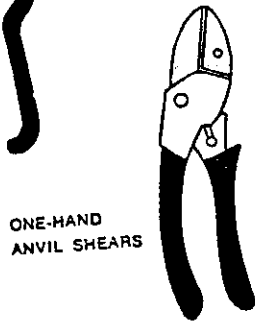
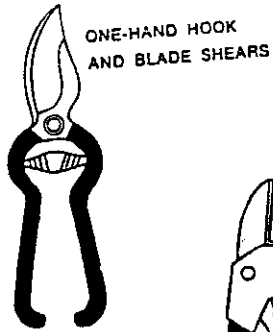
Violet
—a perennial that thrives in shady, moist areas — leaves are heart-shaped and lobed on edges — flowers are deep blue or purple.



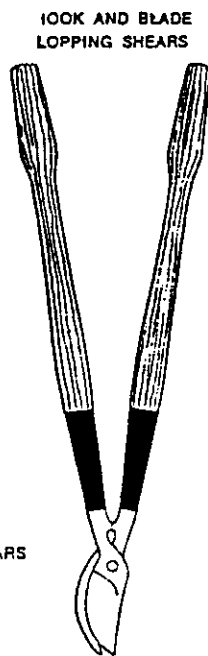
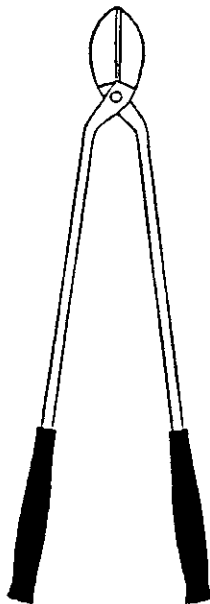
Yellow rocket
—a perennial with bright, shiny green, deeply notched leaves with a large, rounded lobe on the end — flowers are small, yellow, have four petals and are found in clusters at the tips of the uppermost branches.

Pruning Tools

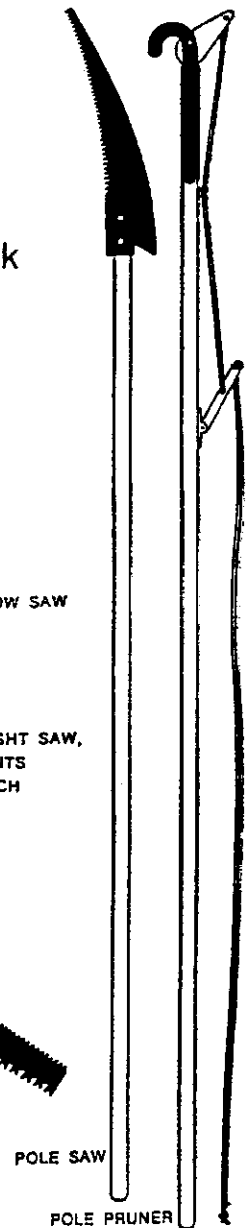
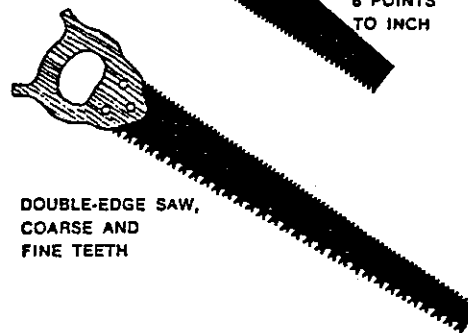
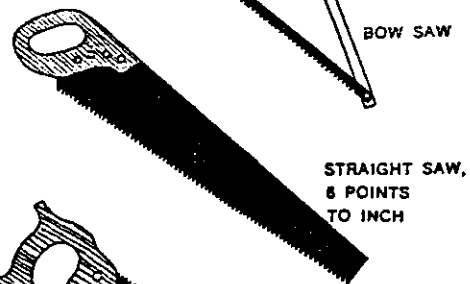
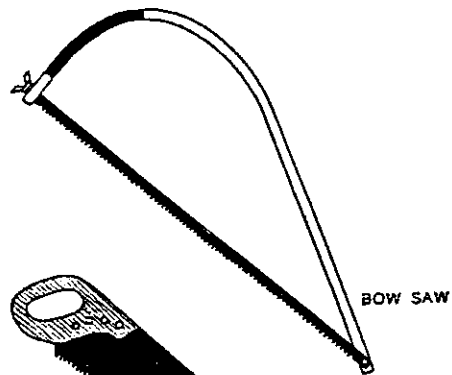
183



Light Work



Heavy Work



Medium Work

WOODEN HANDLE
HEDGE SHEARS



APPENDIX C

185

H22(MWR-PC)

Memorandum of Telephone Conversation

December 13, 1986

To: Ms. Doris Hecker, Independence, Missouri
From: Research Historian, Midwest Region
Subject: Interview regarding landscape of 605 and 601 West Truman Road

At Norm Reigle's request, I called Ms. Hecker [816-461-6892] in order to determine the landscape transition of her rental property (601 W. Truman Road; the former Frank Gates and Natalie Ott Wallace home) since her occupancy began in February 1973. I called her from the Office on Saturday because Ms. Hecker works during the week. The following is a summary of the interview:

Ms. Hecker initially wanted to buy the home which was put up for sale following Mr. Truman's death in December 1972. Frank and Natalie Wallace both died in 1960. When the former President required close medical supervision in the last months of his life, medical corpsmen stayed there because it provided immediate accessibility to the "Big House." Ms. Hecker was upset when the family subsequently changed its mind about selling and pulled it off the market. She subsequently received a call from a Secret Service agent who asked if she would be interested in renting the house.

George and May Wallace's house (605 W. Truman Road) has changed very little except that some bushes along the chain link fence in the far south back yard are now gone. One such plant, an euonymus which is brilliant red in the fall, had died. She said that Mrs. Wallace "lets her bushes go," indicating she does not care to have her yard well-trimmed. Mrs. Wallace had a trellis of honeysuckle near the end of her porch. Choke weeds, the heaviness of the overgrown plant and numerous bird's nests all combined to kill it. Mrs. Wallace also has white and purple lilac bushes. She is particularly proud of her pussy willows which grow near her garage.

Ms. Hecker spent a great deal of time discussing a rose bush planted on Mrs. Wallace's side of the steel picket fence near the gate. It was planted "in recent years" on the west side of Mrs. Wallace's house. The climbing rose was given to Mrs. Wallace as a present because of its similar name, "the Mary Wallace rose." Ms. Hecker attributed the poor condition of the rose to "improper yard service" which permitted weeds to choke the area and parts of the plant to freeze and die. Remnants remain, however, and still produce fragrant pink roses. As a tribute to May Wallace, Ms. Hecker believes this Mary Wallace rose should be nurtured and preserved.

When Doris moved in, her back yard resembled a jungle. Fenced with chain link on all three sides, the yard was overgrown with honeysuckle bushes which attracted droves of bees and provided ideal nesting sites for birds. The honeysuckle vines (which produced yellow and white blooms) literally choked all three sides of the yard making it a secluded area away from the remaining family compound. There were also mock orange and purple and white lilac bushes. The vegetation climbed to a height of 12 feet and grew 4 to 5 feet out from the fence. It was so overgrown she was afraid to step out into the yard.

Ms. Hecker was told the area was landscaped in this manner to provide privacy "in the old days." Frank Wallace particularly enjoyed taking naps on a cot in this area. [She did not know anything about the family having picnics here, however.] In the spring of 1973, she asked May Wallace if she could clear all the vegetation out, citing her fear of the bees and the lack of air circulation to the non air-conditioned home. Mrs. Wallace had no objection, but she asked Bess Truman for her permission. Mrs. Truman also approved, and said she was "glad to see it cleared out." It cost more than \$300, several days work, and two broken roto-tiller blades to remove the bushes. The fence perimeter was then resodded with a 4-foot strip of turf. Ms. Hecker subsequently watered the area daily for several weeks, but stopped when she received a \$200 water bill. The honeysuckle is impossible to dispose of entirely. It keeps coming back every spring. Ms. Hecker applies different chemicals to keep it under control.

One original lilac bush remains. It is near the new driveway. In her first few months there, Ms. Hecker had no place in which she could park her car close to her home. She had to drive her car down the Truman's alley and back her car down the driveway until her tailpipe nearly touched the Truman Road gate. An extra set of keys were given to the Secret Service in case they needed to move the vehicle. Carrying groceries through the back yard did prove to be a bit tiresome, she admitted. In May or June 1974, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Truman had a gravel driveway put in on the east side of the house.

Because the house only has two bedrooms, Ms. Hecker had to store her third set of bedroom furniture in the basement. She soon noticed, however, that the south wall was an area where water was seeping in. Mrs. Wallace hired someone to take out all of the shrubbery (overgrown spirea and evergreen bushes) in the front and back in order to apply a waterproofing whitewash to the exterior walls. When this failed to correct the water problem, Mrs. Wallace then had the entire foundation dug out whereupon a layer of tar was applied and a bed of gravel was applied.

The spirea was replaced in the front yard. Mrs. Wallace was glad about getting rid of the evergreen bushes at 601 because she was constantly battling bagworm infestation.

The chain link fence, which predates Ms. Hecker's 1974 occupancy, actually is located 2 feet over on 601's side, thus giving 605 a larger yard.

Lawn service was previously provided by Secret Service agents who wanted something to keep them busy. The yards were first mowed by one agent [name unknown]. Bob Lockwood subsequently mowed the lawns up to the time of Mrs.

Truman's death. Since then, service has been pretty poor.

Ms. Hecker is acutely aware of the "curb crawlers"--those who drive slowly by on Truman Road gazing intently at the Truman home and hugging the south curb. Some know of the association of the two Wallace homes and look at them closely, too. Ms. Hecker is in charge of coordinating the lawn care for both Wallace homes. Because of the increased number of "curb crawlers" on the weekends, she tries to have the lawns mowed every Friday so that they look their best.

Ms. Hecker has had Chem Lawn apply periodic treatments to both lawns. Four or five years ago, a severe webworm infestation occurred and the lawn had to be stripped, power-raked and reseeded. This was done for a substantial amount. Unfortunately, a large amount of clover emerged which Chem Lawn then killed out. During the summer of 1985, both yards were doing very well and the Chem Lawn service was discontinued. The lawns received constant mowing, but unusually dry weather caused Ms. Hecker's yard (which was not watered) to brown and weaken, opening it up to webworms again. Although Chem Lawn treatments were resumed this year, Ms. Hecker's yard has not recovered and "looks dead in the back." She is unsure what to do. She does not want to repeat the expensive power-raking, reseeding, and watering of the past.

Ms. Hecker was quite helpful and was very receptive to my suggestion of pinpointing vegetation on a site map. [I will work with Keith Krueger to send such a map out soon.] She strongly supports preservation efforts in the neighborhood and is proud of her close association to the Truman home. She expressed the desire that the National Park Service acquires both Wallace homes and acts to maintain the historic scene there, something she confesses she lacks the financial resources to do adequately.



Ron Cockrell

cc:
✓ Superintendent, Harry S Truman
✓ MWR--Landscape Architect Keith Krueger

APPENDIX D

Department of Agronomy
Extension Programs
214 Waters Hall
Columbia, MO 65211

RECEIVED APR 25 1984

SOIL TEST REPORT

Serial no. A0672H	Area 41H	County 019	Re
Submitted 03/23/84		Processed 04/02/	

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR

SAMPLE ID: #1

- Fescue, Bluegrass or Rye Lawn
- Avg. Maintenance of Existing Lawn

Last limed: unknown

SUPT. OF HARRY S TRUMAN
C/O TRUMAN LIBRARY
INDEPENDENCE, MO 64050

SOIL TEST INFORMATION		RATING			ADJ. TECH.		
		Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Exces
pHs	6.5	*****			F.D. NOT. 1970.		
Phosphorus (P)	60 lbs/a	*****					
Potassium (K)	312 lbs/a	*****					
Calcium (Ca)	4640 lbs/a	*****			FILES		
Magnesium (Mg)	213 lbs/a	*****					
Organic Matter: 4.0 %		Neutr. acidity: 1.0 me			CEC: 13.9 me		

FERTILIZER & LIMESTONE SUGGESTIONS

Nitrogen (N): 2.0 Phosphate (P2O5): 0.5 Potash (K2O): 0.0 Lime: 0.0

Fertilizer rates are given in pounds of actual nutrient per 1000 square feet to be applied annually. See additional comments below.

The soil should be tested every two to three years to determine the effects of your fertilization practices and to develop a new set of fertilizer and limestone guidelines.

*** Apply one pound of nitrogen per 1000 square feet in early September and again in early November. If available, use a fertilizer containing about one half of the nitrogen in a slow release form. See UMC Guide 6705, "Bluegrass and Fescue Lawns - Maintenance Calendar."

If this is irrigated turf you could probably help it through the summer with an application of 1 pound fast release nitrogen/1000 sq ft in late April - early May

Ward UPHAM

Area Extension Specialist HARRY VIETH
MP 552 2/25/83

Phone (816) 373-5500

Harry Vieth
Signature

APPENDIX E

CATALOGUE No. 39

The Pergola



A Massachusetts garden, showing typical uses of Columns, Pergolas,
Balustrade and Art Stone Garden Features

Hartmann-Sanders Company

Manufacturers of

Koll's Patent Lock-Joint Wood Columns

Lattice Fences
Pergolas
Bath and Garden Houses



Garden Furniture
Arbors
Lattice Work for Sun Rooms

Main Office, Factory and Showroom
2155-87 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Eastern Office and Showroom
6 East 39th Street, New York City

Copyright, 1925



Specifications on Which Our Pergolas, Garden Houses, Etc., Are Furnished

ALL round columns are the well known "Koll-Patent" Lock-Joint Wood Columns, built with due regard to the architectural proportions of the designs they represent, they are provided with Cast Iron Plinths and iron rods to anchor the columns to the foundation. Tops of columns are flashed with galvanized iron.

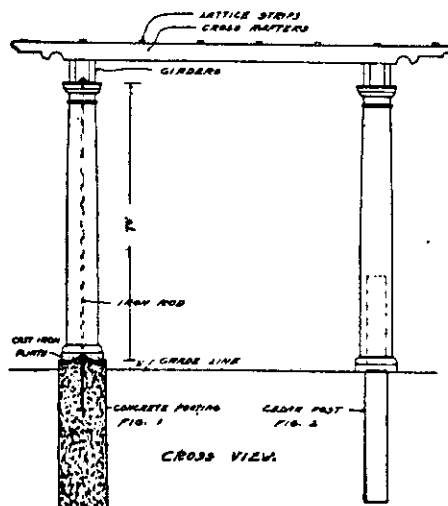
The material for the overhead work is of sizes made in correct proportion to the size of the structure. All work is carefully fitted at our factory with the idea in mind of simplifying the installation, and to reduce the cost of erection on the job. All materials, unless specified to the contrary, are primed with a coat of white lead and oil.

Foundation Plans, with the lower section of the iron rods, will be sent immediately upon receipt of order, so the concrete work can be put in during the time that our material is in transit. Complete drawings and working details are furnished by us with the material to assist in the erection of the work. All lattice work is put together, Flush-Joint Construction, and primed with a coat of white lead and oil.

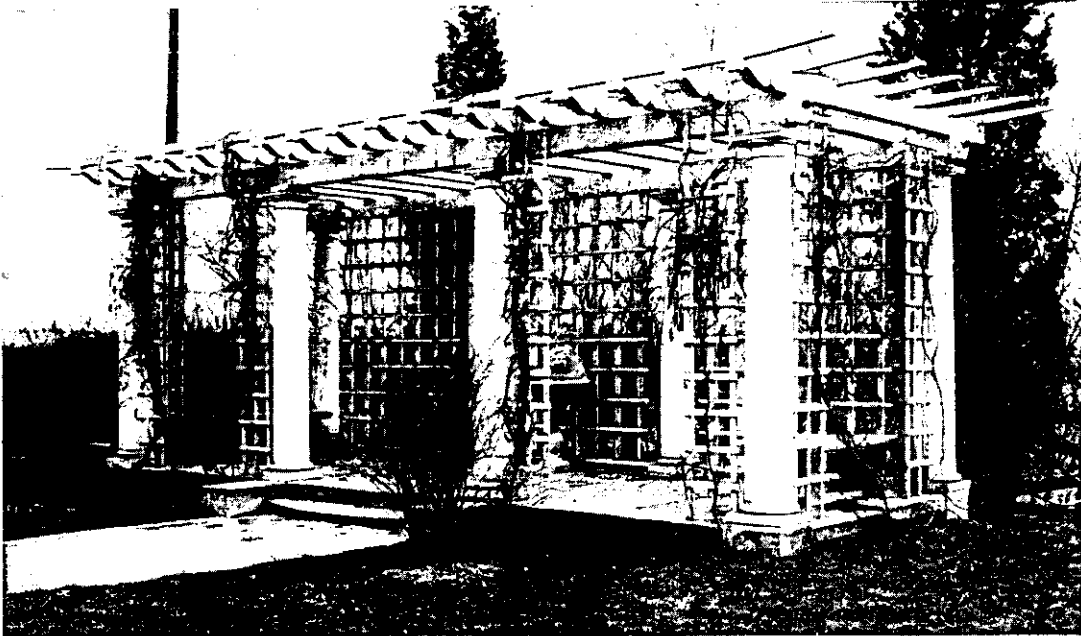
FOUNDATIONS: The most satisfactory form of foundations for pergolas is concrete piers, but should it not be found convenient to put in concrete piers, a quite satisfactory form of foundation can be had by using cedar posts placed into the ground below the frost line and extending two feet into the columns. (See cut below.) The cost of cedar posts required is included in our price, and will be furnished in place of the iron rods, which are not needed with this form of foundation.

PRICES: All prices quoted, unless specified to the contrary, are intended to cover all material necessary to build the work above the foundation. The foundation, cost of erection, and giving the work the final coats of paint, *Are Not Included.*

TERMS: All prices quoted are F. O. B. factory. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany all orders from parties unknown to us. Prices subject to change without notice.



Pergola of "Standard Design"
Size, 8 ft. x 48 ft. Price \$360.00



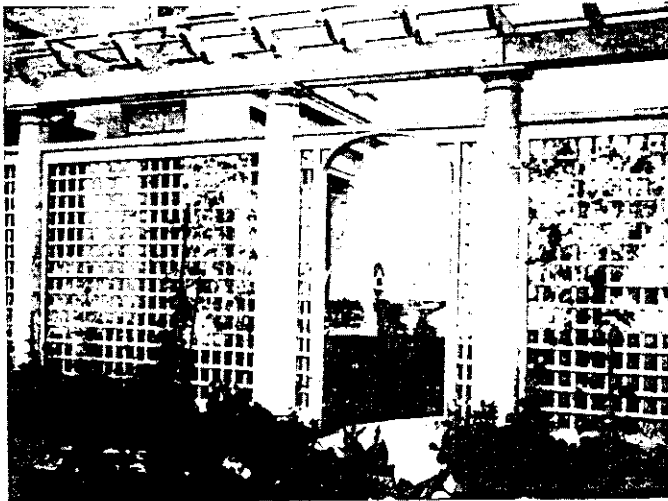
Pergola at Wheaton, Ill. Size, 8 ft. x 24 ft. Price, \$325.00
 Same design, without the Lattice Panels. Price, \$270.00



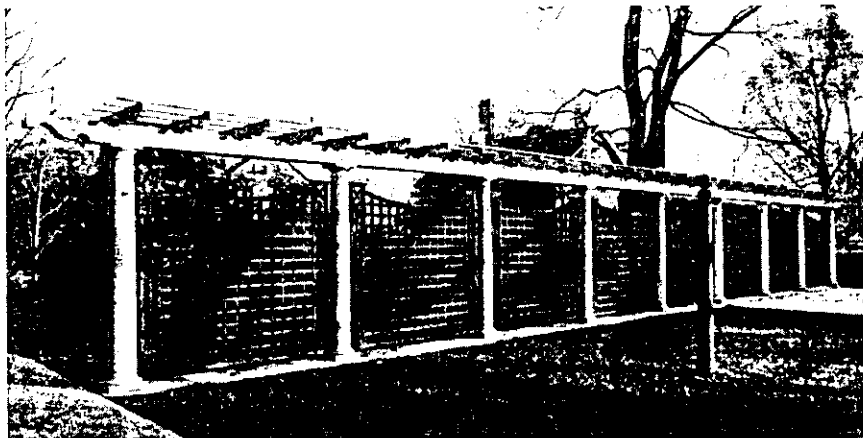
Pergola in Chicago, Ill. Size 7 ft. x 16 ft. Price, \$225.00
 Same Pergola, using Plain Columns as shown on top of this page. Price, \$180.00



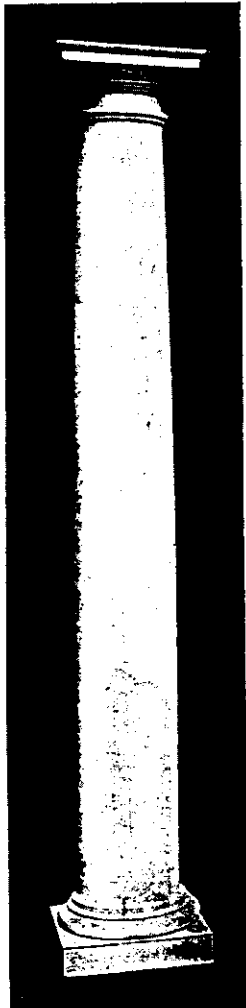
Pergola Lattice Fence at Long Beach, L. I., New York. Fence illustrated is 40 ft. long. Center Section with passage way including Two Columns and Overhead Work, \$62.00. For each additional Section 8 ft. long, with One Column, Lattice Panel and Overhead Work, \$42.00. Same without the Lattice Panels. First Section, with Two Columns and Overhead Work, \$47.00. Each additional Section with One Column and Overhead Work, \$28.00.



Another view showing above Pergola



Pergola Lattice Fence, Evanston, Ill. Length over all, 64 ft. First Section, 8 ft. long, including Two Columns, Lattice Panels, and Overhead Work. Price, \$50.00. Each additional Section, with One Column, Lattice Panel and Overhead Work. Price, \$50.00.



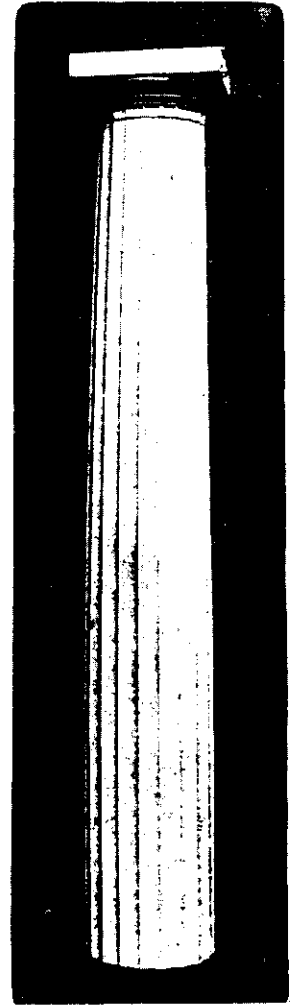
No. 210
Roman Doric Column
Plain Shaft



No. 215-2, 3
Roman Doric Column
Fluted upper 2, 3



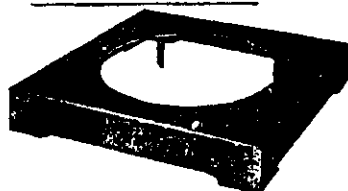
No. 190
Greek Doric Column
Plain Shaft



No. 195
Greek Doric Column
Fluted Shaft

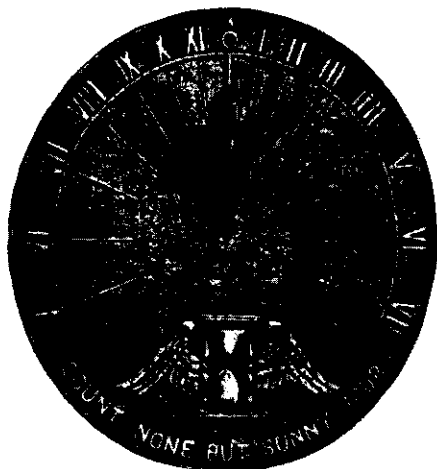


While our Pergolas, Garden and Shelter Houses can be supplied with Columns represented by the five orders of Architecture, or to special detail if desired, we offer the above designs as the ones most generally used for work of this character. All Columns furnished for this purpose are equipped with Cast Iron Plinths, shown on the illustration below.

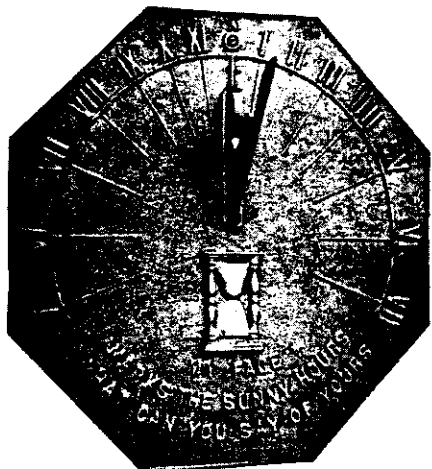


Ventilated Cast Iron Plinths

If interested in a more detailed description of our "Koll Patent Lock-Joint Wood Columns," with which all our Pergolas and Shelter Houses are equipped, write for Catalogue No. P. C. 47.



Cast Bronze Sundial, No. 34
10 inches diameter, with raised figures and motto. Weight
of Dial complete, 5 lbs. Price.....\$6.50



Cast Bronze Octagon Sundial, No. 37
10¼ inches diameter, with raised figures and motto.
Weight of Dial complete, 5 lbs. Price.....\$8.00



Cast Bronze Sundial, No. 35
11 inches diameter, with raised figures and motto. Weight
of Dial complete, 6 lbs. Price \$9.00

Sundials

THERE is nothing more attractive or useful than the Old Style Sundial. Without its Sundial a country home is not complete. It possesses an individuality that is hard to explain, while a clock (no matter how fine) never enters into our affections like the old Sundial standing in the garden; it becomes part of the place as much as the house itself.

In ordering always state where Sundial is to be used, giving County and State. So that dial will be correct for the latitude. In setting the dial it must be placed so that the center of the noon mark is pointing to the true North (not magnetic), with the stile or gnomon perpendicular, inclining neither to the right nor left. As the declination or deviation of the compass from the true North varies in different localities and at different times, we furnish correct reading for your latitude when desired.

In setting the Sundial it must be placed so that the center of the noon mark is pointing to the True North (not magnetic), with the Gnomon or Time Indicator perpendicular, inclining neither right or left. As the declination or deviation of the compass from the true North varies in different localities and at different times we will furnish you with correct reading for your latitude, at time of purchase.

EQUATION OF TIME.									
TO BE ADDED TO HOUR SUBTRACTED FROM (-)									
APPROXIMATE TIME									
JAN.	22	APRIL	6-2	17-8	20-10	MAY	10-11		
10	0					15	0		
20	0					20	0		
30	0					25	0		
40	0					30	0		
50	0					35	0		
60	0					40	0		
70	0					45	0		
80	0					50	0		
90	0					55	0		
100	0					60	0		
110	0					65	0		
120	0					70	0		
130	0					75	0		
140	0					80	0		
150	0					85	0		
160	0					90	0		
170	0					95	0		
180	0					100	0		
190	0					105	0		
200	0					110	0		
210	0					115	0		
220	0					120	0		
230	0					125	0		
240	0					130	0		
250	0					135	0		
260	0					140	0		
270	0					145	0		
280	0					150	0		
290	0					155	0		
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310	0					165	0		
320	0					170	0		
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340	0					180	0		
350	0					185	0		
360	0					190	0		
370	0					195	0		
380	0					200	0		
390	0					205	0		
400	0					210	0		
410	0					215	0		
420	0					220	0		
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580	0					300	0		
590	0					305	0		
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610	0					315	0		
620	0					320	0		
630	0					325	0		
640	0					330	0		

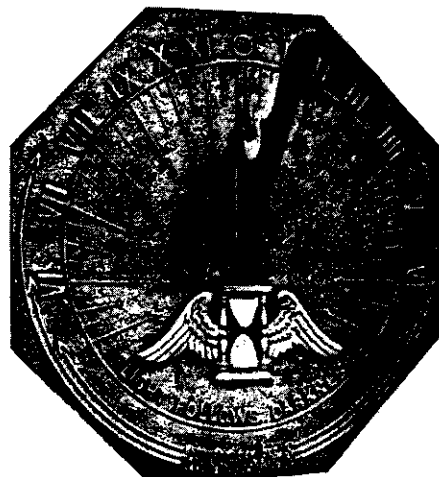
Table of Time Equation

Owing to the difference between solar and clock time, the Sundial is right with the clock only four days in the year, ranging from fourteen minutes slow to sixteen minutes fast. To correct these differences, a Table of Time Equation is a necessary accompaniment for the Dial.

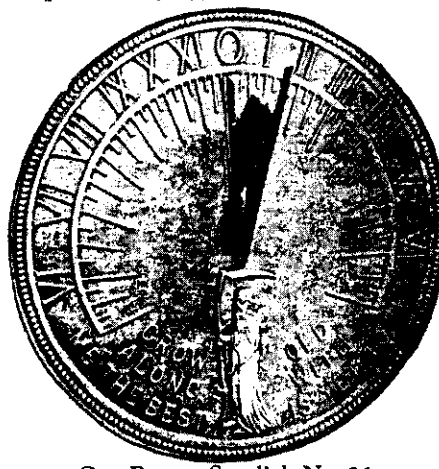
The actual size of brass plates is $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with very plain and distinct figures.

Price, each \$1.00

The Mortgages in Ovals on this page cannot be changed.



Cast Bronze Octagon Sundial, No. 38
11 3/4 inches diameter, with raised figures and motto.
Weight of Dial complete, 7 lbs. Price.....\$12.00



Cast Bronze Sundial, No. 36
 12 1/4 inches diameter, with raised figures and motto.
 Weight of Dial complete, 7 lbs. Price.....\$14.00



Cast Bronze Sundial, No. 39
 14 1/4 inches diameter, with raised figures and motto.
 Weight of Dial complete, 10 1/2 lbs. Price..... \$21.00

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the United States Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under United States administration.

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